

NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES.

S. S. "ARRATON APAR," FROM CALCUTTA.
CONSIGNEES OF COTTON by the above Steamer are hereby informed that the same is being landed and stored in the Godowns of the Undersigned at the expense of the Shippers, and will be ready for delivery on and after the 14th instant.
All Cotton not taken delivery of before the 18th instant will be charged Godown Rent for at 10 cents per bale per month.
Consignees of OPIUM and SALT-PETRE are requested to take immediate delivery of their Cargo, otherwise it will be landed and stored at their risk and expense.
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.
Hongkong, January 11, 1868. ja18

NOTICES OF FIRMS.

NOTICE.
We have authorized Mr. CLAUDE BUDDE to sign our Firm from this date.
JAMESON & BAYTON.
Hongkong, January 1, 1868.

NOTICE.
The Business will in future be carried on by Mr. Z. BAXTON, under the Name or Style of JAMESON & BAYTON, as heretofore.
JAMESON & BAYTON.
Hongkong, January 2, 1868. 2ap

NOTICE.
My Engagement ceases in May next, all outstanding Accounts for the past Two Years must be sent in immediately for payment.
MARY HASTLOW RANDLE,
Diocesan School.
Hongkong, January 4, 1868. 10my

NOTICE.
THE Business of the Undersigned will be carried on at Piddar's Hill, Mr. EDWARD R. HOLMES having retired from the same.
GEO. HOLMES,
Ship and General Broker.
Hongkong, January 2, 1868.

NOTICE.
MESSRS. H. M. WAGNER and Co. have removed from their old office to the new one in our Firm since the 31st December ultimo.
GAYMANS & Co.
Nagasaki, January 1, 1868. 1mar

NOTICE.
MR. RYLE HOLME has been admitted as a partner in our Firm.
GLOVER & Co.
Nagasaki, January 1, 1867.

NOTICE.
THE Interest and Responsibility of Mr. A. D. MITCHELL in our Firm, ceased on the 31st day of December, 1867.
A. FERGUSON & Co.
Hongkong, January 3, 1868.

NOTICE.
FROM and after this date Mr. GEORGE F. BOWMAN will act as AGENT of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company at this Port.
S. L. PHELPS,
Agent.
Hongkong, August 16, 1867.

NOTICE.
THE Interest and Responsibility of Mr. MERRILL DUBOIS in our Firm, ceased on the 31st day of December, 1867, and the said Firm will be continued under the Style of SHERRIFF & Co. in Bombay, instead of VALLY MARHOMED ALLOUBREY as heretofore.
SHERRIFF & Co.
Hongkong, December 31, 1867. 31ja

NOTICE.
MY Business, as Ship and Insurance Broker, Commission Agent, &c. hitherto carried on by myself, will hereafter be conducted under the style or Firm of J. S. HOOK, Son & Co.
J. S. HOOK.
Hongkong, September 23, 1867.

NOTICE.
I HAVE this day commenced Business as Ship Broker.
S. L. HEINEMANN.
Hongkong, January 2, 1868. 3fo

NOTICE.
THE Interest and Responsibility of Mr. A. FERGUSON in our Firm, ceased on the 1st day of November, 1866.
A. FERGUSON & Co.

NOTICE.
THE Business will be henceforth carried on under the same Name by the Undersigned.
A. D. MITCHELL,
J. D. MEYERS,
and HENRY PERLIS.
Hongkong, December 16, 1867. do 16-68

NOTICE.
I HAVE this day established myself, as Public Tax Inspector and General Commission Merchant, at this Port, under the style and Firm of GUNDRY & Co.
ALFRED A. GUNDRY.
Shanghai, June 1, 1866.

NOTICE.
I HAVE established myself at this Port as a General Commission Merchant, under the style and Firm of GIFFORD & PARKER.
GIFFORD FORBES PARKER.
Saigon, December 20, 1867.

NOTICE.
THE Interest and Responsibility of Mr. W. A. BRUNNICK in our Firm, ceased yesterday by lapse of time.
BOYD & Co.
Alday, January 1, 1868. 1ap

NOTICES OF FIRMS.

NOTICE.
FROM and after this date, Captain J. C. SANDERS will undertake the Business of my Marine Surveying at this Port.
H. J. DRING,
Marine Surveyor.
Fochow, August 1, 1867.

NOTICE.
WITH reference to the above, the business hitherto carried on by H. J. DRING, Esq. at Fochow will be conducted by the Undersigned.
J. C. SANDERS,
Chop Min.
Pagoda Anchorage.
Fochow.
Fochow, August 1, 1867.

NOTICE.
THE Partnership hitherto existing between DOMINGO ROZARIO, ALEXANDRE MARCAL, JR. and ANTONIO DOS SANTOS in the Printing Office at Fochow, was dissolved on the 12th November, 1867.
ROZARIO & Co.
Fochow, November 16, 1867.

NOTICE.
WITH reference to the above, the Business hitherto carried on by Messrs. ROZARIO & Co. as Printers in Fochow, will be conducted by the Undersigned, who have this day established themselves as Printers under the Firm of ROZARIO, MARCAL & Co.
Fochow, November 16, 1867. 20fo

TRADE & EXPORTS,
General & Commission Agents.
NAGASAKI.

NOTICE.
THE Interest and Responsibility of Mr. W. C. VAN OORDT in our Firm, ceased on the 1st January, 1868.
HOSMAN & Co.
Hongkong, November 19, 1867.

NOTICE.
I have this day established myself as a General Commission Merchant under the style or Firm of VAN OORDT & Co. (Sd.)
W. C. VAN OORDT.
Yokohama, October 24, 1867. 4f

HOUSES AND LANDS.

TO LET.
THE Premises situated in Queen's Road, Stanley Street, and at present occupied by Messrs. H. MARSH & Co.
For particulars, apply to
LAMBERT, ATKINSON & Co.
Hongkong, 6th September, 1867.

TO LET.
TWO New and Strong GODOWNS on Marine Lot No. 63.
Apply to
GAVIN THOMPSON,
at GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.'s.
Hongkong, December 16, 1867. 4f

TO LET.
FOUR Large ROOMS on Second Floor above the Offices of the Undersigned, 44, Queen's Road, at present occupied by Messrs. G. HOOK & Co. Possession can be taken on the 1st of January, 1868.
For Terms, &c., apply to
G. DUBOIS & Co.
Hongkong, November 6, 1867.

TO LET.
TWO or three Rooms, suitable for Offices, or otherwise, facing the Praya, West.
Apply to
J. S. HOOK SON & Co.
Hongkong, September 3, 1867.

TO LET.
THE whole or part of a HOUSE situated in Queen's Road Central.
For particulars, apply to
HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.
Hongkong, January 28, 1867.

LIGHTERAGE AND STORAGE.
THE Undersigned will undertake to land Cotton, Rice, Coals, and other Merchandise, in their own Boats, and to receive the same on STORAGE in First-class Granite godowns, on Moderate Terms.
ROB. S. WALKER & Co.
Hongkong, March 4, 1866.

TO LET.
No. 1, PECHILL TERRACE,
Elgin Street.
Apply to
LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.
Hongkong, May 24, 1867.

TO LET.
THE FIRST FLOOR of the House No. 1, 94, Queen's Road Central, corner of Graham Street, consisting of three spacious Rooms, Fenchin and Out-houses, well adapted for Offices.
Apply to
Wm. SCHMIDT & Co.
Guamakers.
Hongkong, October 2, 1867.

TO LET.
AN OFFICE with Godown and Commodore's Room.
Apply to
MELCHERS & Co.
Hongkong, October 1, 1866.

TO LET.
THE PREMISES situated at Piddar's Wharf, lately occupied by Messrs. AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co. Possession can be taken on the 1st of January, 1868.
For further particulars, apply to
THOS. HUNT & Co.
Hongkong, December 30, 1867.

TO LET.
TWO HOUSES on Carlton Terrace, Spring Gardens, with or without Godowns, rent moderate.
Apply to
LAMBERT, ATKINSON & Co.
Hongkong, 6th September, 1867.

TO LET.
FURNISHED or unfurnished OFFICES in BANK BUILDINGS, immediately opposite the Hotel Company's Premises.
Apply to
Coach HOUSE and STABLES for 5 Horses, situated on the Robinson Road; Water and Gas laid on, with the use of an Enclosed Grazing Paddock adjoining.
For further particulars, apply to
Mr. EDMUND SHARP,
Solicitor.
Hongkong, August 20, 1867.

HOUSES AND LANDS.

TO LET.
A BRICK and Stone Built GODOWN at Wharves, capable of containing about 10,000 piculs.
Apply to
OLYPHANT & Co.
Hongkong, October 3, 1867.

TO LET.
Furnished or Unfurnished.
THE Dwelling HOUSE in the Albany at present occupied by Mr. N. R. MASSEY. Occupation can be had in a few weeks. Application can be made to Mr. MASSEY at the Albany.
Hongkong, September 26, 1867.

TO LET.
THE extensive and eligible PREMISES, Corner of Hollywood Road and Shelley Street, lately in the occupation of H. M. Government.
Apply to
DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co.
Hongkong, September 4, 1867.

TO LET.
A LARGE ROOM fronting the Queen's Road, suitable for either an Office or a Shop.
Apply to the
MEDICAL HALL,
Queen's Road.
Hongkong, September 20, 1867.

TO LET.
A SHOP, situated in the best part of the Queen's Road, with Show Cases and Fittings complete.
N.B.—Two First Floor Rooms can be had with above, if required.
Address "Z," care of Hongkong Dispensary.
Hongkong, November 23, 1867.

TO LET.
THE OFFICE and GODOWN situated at the corner of Wellington and Aberdeen Streets, and at present in the occupation of Messrs. ELMENHORST & SANDERS.
For particulars, apply to
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.
Hongkong, March 6, 1866.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE CORPORATION.
THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents of the above Corporation are prepared to grant Fire and Marine Insurance on the usual Terms.
HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.
Hongkong, December 26, 1867.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR NAGASAKI.
The Prussian steamer "VULCAN," will be dispatched on Thursday, the 25th inst., at 5 p.m. Should sufficient inducement offer, the Vessel will also load for Higo, Osaka via Nagasaki.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
EDUARD SCHELLHASS & Co.
Hongkong, January 17, 1868. 23ja

FOR YOKOHAMA.
The Prussian Schooner "ZWEI GEBRÜDER," Capt. Sass, having the greater portion of her Cargo engaged, will have quick despatch.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
Wm. PUSTAU & Co.
Hongkong, January 17, 1868.

MEDICAL MISSIONARY SOCIETY IN CHINA.
THE Twenty-Ninth Annual MEETING of this Society will be held in Canton, at the house of Messrs. OLYPHANT & Co., on WEDNESDAY, the 22nd day of Jan., at 12 o'clock A.M.
J. G. KERR,
Secretary.
Canton, January 16, 1868. 21ja

ARRIVAL.
Jan. 17, Ashdod, Amer. steamer, 325, J. Rowie, New York via Manila, Aug. 1, Ballast—AUG. HEARD & Co.
DEPARTURE.
Jan. 17, Nippon, for Whampoa.
PASSENGERS.
Per Ashdod, Messrs. Buckley and Kohler.

CLEARED.
Lahloo, for Saigon.
Spinifry, for Saigon.
Juno, for Fochow.
Minerva, for Manila.
Gloria, for Nagasaki.

SHIPPING REPORT.
The American steamer Ashdod, from New York via Manila, reports: crossed the Equator on 27th Sept., light winds in the North Atlantic. Passed Cape Gaze on 8th Oct., strong Westerly gales off the Cape. Lost fore yard. Passed Banca Strait on 15th Nov. Left Surabaya on 6th Dec, came up Macassar, and put into Iloilo for coals. Arrived at Manila on 5th January; left there on 11th of the same, since then met with strong N. E. gales; a Spanish bk. was on shore at Mindock Strait, from England bound to Manila.

POST-OFFICE NOTIFICATIONS.
IT is hereby notified for general information that from and after this date, all Letters sent to this Office for transmission by the French Mail Packets running between Hongkong and Shanghai, to places other than Shanghai and Yokohama, must be prepaid.
F. W. MITCHELL,
Post Master General.
General Post Office,
Hongkong, July 8, 1867.

IT is hereby notified that hereafter correspondence addressed to Portugal may be forwarded via Marseilles in the Mails by both the French and English Packets at the following rates of postage, viz: For a letter under 2 of oz or in weight, 20 cents; above 2 and not exceeding 4 of oz, 40 cents; for every additional 4 ounces, 20 cents. Proprietary of the postage on Letters is optional; the postage on Newspapers and other Printed Papers cannot be prepaid here. Letters may be registered, provided double the ordinary postage be paid in advance.
J. SIMPSON,
Assistant Postmaster General.
General Post Office,
Hongkong, July 8, 1867.

IT is hereby notified for general information that in future the postage upon Newspapers forwarded from Hongkong to the undermentioned places through the United Kingdom will be charged at the following reduced rates, viz:—
FOR A NEWSPAPER NOT EXCEEDING 4 OZS. IN WEIGHT.

Addressed to	Via Southampton.	Via Marseilles.
Bolivia, Buenos Ayres, Chili, Peru, Uruguay, Valparaiso.	Cents 6	Cents 8

F. W. MITCHELL,
Postmaster General.
General Post Office,
Hongkong, October 8, 1867.

THE CHINESE COMMERCIAL GUIDE.

By S. WELLS WILLIAMS, LL.D.
Published at the "CHINA MAIL" Office, Hongkong.
638 PP. DEMY 8VO. WITH APPENDIX.
FIFTH EDITION, 1863.
Price, 40s.
Original Publishing Price, Ten Dollars.

The following is an Abstract of the Contents of this Book:—

- CHAP. I.—SEC. 1 TO 4.
Four Treaties with China.
1.—Treaty with Great Britain, Chinese Text of the same.
2.—Treaty with the United States.
3.—Treaty with France.
4.—Treaty with Russia.
Supplementary Treaty with Russia.

CHAP. II.—SEC. 1 TO 5.
Articles of Trade with China.
1.—Tariff on Articles of Import.
2.—Tariff on Articles of Export.
3.—Rules respecting Trade and Dues, Chinese Text of the same.
4.—Description of Articles of Import.
5.—Description of Articles of Export.

CHAP. III.—SEC. 1 TO 14.
Foreign Commerce with China.
1.—Port of Canton.
2.—Port of Shanghai.
3.—Port of Hongkong.
4.—Port of Amoy.
5.—Port of Swatow.
6.—Ports of Tientsin and Trade in the Interior.
7.—Port of Ningpo.
8.—Port of Shanghai.
9.—Ports on the Yangtze and Trade in the Interior.
10.—Port of Tientsin.
11.—Port of Tientsin.
12.—Port of Newchwang or Yangtze.
13.—Colony of Hongkong.
14.—Colony of Macao.

CHAP. IV.—SEC. 1 TO 5.
Foreign Commerce with Japan.
1.—Intercommerce with Japan.
2.—Treaty between Great Britain and Japan.
3.—Ports open to Foreign Commerce.
4.—Japanese Coins, Weights and Measures.
5.—American Compact with Lewchew.

CHAP. V.—SEC. 1 TO 7.
Money, Weights, &c., in China.
1.—Chinese Currency.
2.—Chinese Numerals.
3.—Chinese Commercial Weights.
4.—Measures of Capacity.
5.—Measures of Length.
6.—Chinese Land Measures.
7.—Chinese Divisions of Time.

CHAP. VI.—SEC. 1 TO 11.
Western Money, Weights, &c.
1.—Annamite Money, &c.
2.—Port of Saigon.
3.—Treaty with Siam, Taiti, &c.
4.—Siamite Money, Weights, &c.
5.—Siamite Land Measures.
6.—Siamite Divisions of Time.
7.—Siamite Divisions of Time.

CHAP. VII.—SEC. 1 TO 6.
Tables on Prices, Exchanges, &c.
1.—Comparison of Prices.
2.—Relative to Exchanges.
3.—Relative to Time.
4.—Comparison of Weights.
5.—Measurement of Cargo.
6.—Bullion Operations.

APPENDIX.—Containing Sailing Directions for the Coast of China, and for the Japan Sea; also giving the meanings of Chinese Words occurring in Charts and Sailing Directions; and also a Table of Positions of places on the Chinese and Japanese Coasts.

The author in his Preface says:—"The tables in Chap. VII., for estimating prices, measurement of goods, exchanges, &c. have been selected from those constantly in use among the foreign merchants in China. These for calculating the prices of tea in dollars or pence have been copied from the more extended tables, by the kind permission of the author, P. Loureiro, Esq. The last section of the same chapter, on 'Movements in Bullion,' has been prepared and furnished for the Guide by Patrick R. Harper, Esq., of the Commercial Bank of India at Hongkong, who has had much experience in the exchanges and movements of the precious metal in Eastern Asia."

"The Appendix of Sailing Directions has been reprinted from the 'China Pilot.' With short interruptions, the coasts from Singapore to Hukodai are all described in it, and for the Chinese coasts, the Directions have been improved by the insertion of the Chinese characters for the names of all places that could be ascertained."

Orders may be sent through any of the China Mail Agents, or direct to
CHARLES A. SAINT,
(Late A. Shepherd & Co.)
China Mail Office, Jan. 6, 1868.

QUOTATIONS.

HONGKONG, 17th January, 1868.
OPIUM.—Patna, New, ... 467½
Bunares, New, ... 655
Malwa, ... 705

Exchange.

Bank, 6 months' sight, ... 4/31	
Credit 6 ... 4/31	
On Calcutta, 3 days' sight, Rs. 218½	
" Bombay, 3 days' sight, Rs. 218½	
" Shanghai, 3 days' sight Bank, Tls. 72	
Bar Silver, 17 dwts. B., ... 11½ per c. per	
Sycee, ... 11½ per c. per	
Mexicans, ... 2 per c. per	
Gold Leaf, ... 23.55 per tael	
Gold Bar, 98 touch, ... 23.80	
English Sovereigns, ... 4.65	
Australian Sovereigns, ... 4.65	
Discount, ... 3	
Gas Company Shares, 40 per Share.	
L. & W. post Office, Old, 22 per cent pm.	
" Do. do. New, 14 per cent pm.	
H. & S. Bank Shares, Old, 8 per cent pm.	
" Do. do. New, 1	
Union Dock Shares, ... 20 per cent dis.	

Temperatures.

	9 A.M.	3 P.M.
Barometer, ...	30.160	30.098
Attached Thermometer, ...	62	64
Dry Bulb, ...	62.0	65.0
Wet Bulb, ...	60.0	61.0
Maximum S. Rgr., ...	68.0	
Minimum S. Rgr., ...	56.0	
Max. Sun's Rays, ...	108	
Minimum on Grass, ...	49.0	
Previous Rain on Grass, 0.00		
24 hours, ...	0.00	
Wind, ...	N.E.	N.E.
Force, ...	3	2
Cloud, ...	4	2
Ozone, ...	5	4
Weather, ...	Fine.	Fine.

MARRIAGE.

On the 16th inst., at St. John's Catholic Church, Hongkong, by the Rev. W. B. Beach, Captain WILLIAM STUART, of Peterhead, to Miss, second Daughter of the late Samuel Parsonage, Esq., of Devonport, and Miss of Richd. Buhl, Esq., of Sydney, New South Wales.

THE CHINA MAIL.

HONGKONG, FRIDAY, JAN. 17, 1868.

MACAO AND THE PORTUGUESE GOVERNMENT.

It is not often that we have alluded to the Macao Coolie Trade with satisfaction. When we have felt compelled, in the interests of humanity, to add our own to the protests of the general public it has been with a sincere feeling of sorrow that Portugal has so long permitted her name to be associated with the infamous acts of the Macao Man-stealers. Upon the present occasion, however, we have a more agreeable duty to perform in recording the fact that the Portuguese Government has moved, it is said, by the vehement expostulations in the Colonial journals, English and Portuguese, have at length ordered a commission of enquiry into the Annamite case, and if report be true has conveyed to the "Excellency" who governs Macao and his subordinates an unmistakable hint that the inquiry is no sham, and that if it condemns their unpleasant consequences are likely to follow. More than this, Portuguese journals of respectability and influence have given the Macao scandal to the world of Portugal, and extracts which are likely to cause lively pleasure to Macao readers are introduced to this part of the world by our contemporary the Echo de Povo. Few journals have a better right than this latter to carry out the exposure of the Macao Coolie Trade. It has for years advocated with a pertinacity which has more than once resulted in trouble to its conductors, an entire reformation in the system under which the Macao Coolie trade has been carried on. It has fearlessly exposed the crimes of the man-stealers, the venality and neglect of officials, the covetousness of the better disposed inhabitants, and we congratulate it upon the fact that the Portuguese Government has at length determined to vindicate the honor of a flag which, however respected in Europe, has in the East become a mark for the scorn of honest men.

Readers of Portuguese will peruse with interest the article from the Jornal do Commercio which is reprinted in the Echo of the 14th inst. It gives in full the deposition of the Annamite interpreter, the petition to the Hongkong Government and the result of the appeal to Colonial liberality. In its comments upon the conduct of Senhor Horta, the "philanthropic" governor of Macao, it does not spare that worthy, who, fortunately for the Portuguese good name, carried out his humane ideas to the extent of allowing the Annamites to appeal to this colony for aid, which a mere sense of shame would have extorted from most officials whose countrymen had been the kidnappers. We do not envy that exalted functionary his feelings at the present moment. He may be indignant at the criticism passed upon his conduct by English papers or even by those published in the Portuguese language. He may care nothing for the reprobation of honest men, as most people regard the opinion only of their friends, and he has certainly merited the approbation of the circle he patronizes. But to be taunted with cowardice in suppressing the report of the matter to the home government, to have his removal clamoured for by influential organs in Lisbon, and to be submitted to the indignity of a commission of enquiry upon charges tantamount to complicity, at a crime for which the penalty is a life-long penal servitude, even by the ill-executed laws of the peninsula he governs, is enough to shake the nerves of the most defiant. We might have hesitated to believe much that is said—and we did in fact credit Senhor Horta with a sincere desire to do justice—were it not that he left to this government a duty imposed

upon his own by the commonest feelings of humanity. Even as it is, we believe that his failure to act justly is rather the result of a fear of the coolie merchants than any natural inhumanity.

It is singular that the same issue of the Echo which copies the articles we have alluded to contains also an account of the sentence passed upon a Chinese who robbed and murdered a collector of coolies. Even "pig-dealers" must not be murdered for their money, so we should quite concur in the justice of the sentence regarded merely in a retributive light. But the affair throws a curious light upon the power possessed by the Macao authorities when bribery and intimidation do not step in to obstruct the course of justice. There appear to be grave doubts as to the legality of the sentence and the jurisdiction of the Judge, who passed it, and we speak only in general terms of the necessity of suppressing piracy and murder. But it is somewhat singular that this, as it is alleged, stretch of arbitrary authority has never been exercised over the kidnappers. The episode of Senhor Rangel, with which some of our readers may be familiar, will illustrate this. That gentleman, it appears, was the first to lodge information respecting the Annamite kidnappers, and upon doing so was asked by the Judge "his motives." "Obstacles were thrown in the way of his carrying out his intentions fully, and by the time the tardy preparations for seizing the kidnappers had been completed, they had disappeared." Shortly afterwards Senhor Rangel, who it was felt was a most inconvenient sort of philanthropist, was arrested on a charge (of which his innocence has been completely established) hurried off to prison, and there detained for about a month—a period which allowed the kidnappers to complete any little outstanding arrangements before their final disappearance. So disgraceful an episode in the legal annals of Macao needs no comment.

Now that the Portuguese government has determined upon vindicating its character, it is to be hoped that it will not confine its efforts solely to an enquiry into official laxity, but will invite proof of complicity in kidnapping against the chief offenders, Macaense and Chinese. Nothing will tend to strengthen their footing in the Peninsula more than such a step, and the Chinese authorities and the representatives of other nations in China will cheerfully lend assistance. For the sake of recovering the good opinion of natives and foreigners in the Far East it will be worth while to disregard the sanctimonious and "respectable" pretences of the coolie brokers, who rely on their compliance with the law at Macao to shield them from complicity in the doings of the kidnappers at other points upon the coast; and if this be done, a result may be achieved similar to that which has distinguished the annals of Hongkong, in which a determination to wink at neither carelessness or fraud has purged the colony of gross abuses.

THE COOLIE TRADE.

COOLIE SHIPS WHICH LEFT MACAO DURING 1867-68.

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THE COOLIE TRADE.

COOLIE SHIPS WHICH LEFT MACAO DURING 1867-68.

Date.	Ship's Names	For.	Flag	No. of Coolies.
1867.				
Feb. 8	Niomen.	Havana.	Aust.	410
" 10	Victoria.	"	"	203
" 17	Josefa Almira.	"	Port.	535
March 1	Jurnal.	"	Dnt.	447
" 16	Allegreza.	"	Span	300
" 21	Justa.	"	"	290
" 21	Alvares.	"	"	418
May 6	Marie Laure.	Callao.	Peru	235
June 8	Catalina, (st.)	Havana.	Span.	487
" 18	Pratolongo.	Callao.	Ital.	403
July 6	Providencia.	"	"	364
" 21	Johnnie.	"	Aust.	619
" 23	Galileo.	"	Ital.	413
" 23	Dores Ugarte.	"	Peru	499
Sep. 23	La Caravela.	"	Ital.	663
Oct. 3	Sancti.	Havana.	Frén.	317
" 13	Chitra.	"	"	287
" 22	Unconwah.	Callao.	Ital.	403
" 23	Antifer.	Havana.	Frén.	291
Nov. 6	Marie Pia.	"	"	213
" 16	Carmeline.	Callao.	"	633
" 17	Pedro I.	"	"	680
" 22	Nelly.	Havana.	Frén.	444
Dec. 17	Oriza.	"	"	656
1868.				
Jan. 2	Malabar.	"	"	500
" 9	Esperanza.	"	"	300
" 9	Holguera.	"	"	316
" 11	Aniura.	Callao.	S. Sal	400

the commonest feelings even as it is, we believe that it is rather the coolie merchants' inhumanity, than the same issue of copies the articles we contains also an account passed upon a Chinese publisher a collector of pig-dealers' must not their money, so we in the justice of the merely in a retributive affair throws a curious power possessed by the as when bribery and step in to obstruct the There appear to be the legality of the Judge's we speak only in go necessity of suppress- arder. But it is some- this, as is alleged, authority has never the kidnappers. The- Rangel, with which- ders may be familiar, to lodge information) nants kidnappers, and was asked by the Judge Obstacles were thrown carrying out his inten- the time the tardy pre- the kidnappers had they had disappeared Senior Rangel, who most inconvenient, sort was arrested on a charge, ence has been com- hurried off to prison for about a month, allowed the kidnappers little outstanding ar- their final disappear- ful an episode in the case needs no comment. Portuguese government, on vindicating its chari- hope that it will not solely to an equity, but will invite proof- kidnapping against the Chinese and Chinese, to strengthen their hands more than such Chinese authorities and of other nations in fully lend assistance covering the good op- foreigners in the Par- th while to disregard, and "respectable" bolle brokers, who rely with the law at Ma- from complicity in the appers at other points and if this be done, a lieved similar to that quished the annals of, which a determination carelessness or fraud any of gross abuses."

man considers himself firmly established in the position from which he ousted Mr. Lay. His great ambition is known to be the concentration in the hands of his subordinate commissioners of those judicial functions with respect to foreigners which the Chinese Government has been compelled to recognize as beyond its scope of action, and which are necessarily confined to the Consular representatives of the various Powers. In every Customs regulation promulgated by the Inspector-General a stealthy step in this direction may be discerned, and the latest autocratic device of this kind, his Pilotage Regulations, in which Consular authority is ignored, and his subordinates are invested with uncontrolled power to fine and otherwise punish foreign pilots, besides hampering foreign shipping with heavy and unnecessary ex- penses, has called forth an earnest protest, addressed to M. M.'s Minister, from the Shanghai Chamber of Commerce. Another step in the same direction has quite recently been manifested in a set of regulations published at Shanghai, devised for the purpose of enabling Chinese subjects to become the owners of foreign-built vessels, a heavy blow at the coasting trade, which is now chiefly in the hands of British shipowners. These regulations are published, it would seem; tentatively, for the purpose of eliciting an expression of public opinion, as they are neither signed nor dated. Should they receive the approval of the British, French, and United States Governments, Chinese-owned steamers and sailing vessels will probably monopolize the coasting trade, as their efficient management would enable them to reduce freights far below the level that would be remunerative for foreign vessels."

VICTORIA LIBRARY AND READING ROOMS.

The Annual General Meeting of the Victoria Library and Reading Rooms was held at the Rooms, Club Lane, on the 15th inst. Present:—Hon. C. C. Smith (in the Chair), Messrs F. W. Mitchell (hon. Sec.), J. Russell, (hon. Sec.), D. R. Crawford, G. A. R. Norris, F. I. Hazelland, J. Hayes, J. Gerrard, J. J. Francis, T. W. Barrington, W. Buncombe and A. Wagner, Jun. The minutes of the last meeting (reported by Mr. Russell) were read, and the report was proposed by Mr. Buncombe, seconded by Mr. Gerrard and unanimously agreed to. In reference to the election of officers, Messrs. Smith and the large staff necessary under the present rules, it was proposed by Mr. Mitchell, and seconded by Mr. Crawford, that Rule 1 be amended as follows:—"That three members of committees, together with the Hon. Secretary and Hon. Treasurer, shall constitute the governing body of the institution, which motion was agreed to. Mr. Mitchell was then re-elected Hon. Treasurer, and Mr. Russell Hon. Secretary; while Hon. C. C. Smith, and Messrs Gerrard and Crawford, were elected as members of committees. Mr. J. J. Francis raised some discussion as to the advisability of at once handing over the property of the institution to the Trustees of the City Hall, while any members were left upon the Society's books. Twenty-nine was the number stated as regular members; and Mr. F. thought that the books, &c., might be presented now while there were still a few members left to do so—such, however, being on condition that the City Hall Trustees should keep the library open to the public and add to it yearly \$500 for the purchase of books. A motion to this effect was put to the meeting; when it fell through. Mr. Hazelland proposed a vote of thanks to past officers of the institution, which, having been seconded by Mr. Gerrard, was carried unanimously. A vote of thanks to the Chairman—proposed by Mr. Hazelland and seconded by Mr. Mitchell—finished the business of the meeting."

Nineteenth Report of the Victoria Library and Reading Rooms.

The Committee of the Victoria Library and Reading Rooms beg to submit their nineteenth Annual Report, and in so doing they are sorry to state that there is not much to say that is favourable. About two years ago when the finances of the institution were at a very low ebb an appeal was made to the community. This appeal was warmly responded to, and for a time the impending calamity of insolvency was averted. The list of subscribers increased. Several new books were purchased, and all the periodicals were obtained, and everything seemed about to be a complete reorganization. But this state of things did not last long. A sensible diminution in the list of subscribers soon became apparent, and your Committee in their last report were obliged to observe that their previous hopes were rapidly turning themselves to be groundless.

In the month of February last year your Committee, feeling that some further effort should be made to support the Library, directed the Secretary to publish in the local papers a list of the past donors, magazines and newspapers which were regularly supplied to the Library, and at the same time to request the community to support the institution.

In consequence of this advertisement a few members were added to the list, but an equal number of former subscribers had withdrawn their subscriptions; the last therefore stood much the same after the advertising as it did before.

Last month your Committee seeing the rapidity of the diminution of the number of Subscribers directed the Secretary to call a special General Meeting to take into consideration the advisability of closing the institution or of devising means for its continuance. The meeting was held on the 18th December last, and was comparatively very numerously attended.

A proposition from the Directors of the Club Lane to the effect that they would supply a room in their Club House with fire and gas to be used as a library for \$15 a month, and permit the subscribers to the Victoria Library and Reading Rooms to have the papers applied to their rooms, was submitted to the meeting by Mr. Mitchell, and seconded by the Hon. C. C. Smith, Mr. Mitchell in support of the proposition for the removal to the Club Lane drew attention to the state of the funds of the Library, and showed that it was absolutely necessary that some such scheme should be adopted. The meeting, almost unanimously, concurred in this view, and the resolution was carried by a large majority. In accordance with that resolution the books were removed from Wyndham Street at the end of December; and the Library's subscription to the "Daily News," the "North China Herald," and the "Daily Press," and "China Mail" were discontinued. The accounts for the past year have been duly audited, and an abstract of them is

now laid before you, by which you will see that a balance of \$208.69 remains in hand to the credit of the Institution.

You will now have to elect office-bearers for the ensuing year.

JAMES RUSSELL,
Hon. Sec.

ABSTRACT ACCOUNT.

The Treasurer in Account Current with the Victoria Library and Reading Rooms.

Dr. 1867.

Jan. 1, To balance from last year's account, 702 32

Dec. 31, To subscriptions from 1st Jan. to date, 1,107 00

By balance, 1,809 32

Cr.

Dec. 31, 1867.

By rent and taxes to date, \$594 00

Less received from Mr. Lowndes, 165 00 429 00

Remittances to Eng- land, India, &c., 459 47

Subscriptions to local papers, 187 70

Wages, Oil & sundries, 523 56

Balance, 288 69

\$1,809 32

F. W. MITCHELL,
Treasurer.

Auditors (P. I. HAZELLAND, JOSEPH HAYES.)

THE PARAGRAPH.

The following paragraph in the Recorder of Jan. 10th, received by the China, from Shanghai, escaped our notice yesterday. There is no mention in the Daily News of same date, of the reported fire at the Imperial Palace—

A correspondent in Peking, writing per Overland Mail, brought on per Havila from Chinkiang, informs us that a fire broke out in the Imperial Palace and that at one time the utmost consternation prevailed. The moment the danger was discovered the Empress Dowager and the youthful Emperor were conducted out of the Palace by a private door, accompanied by numerous attendants, and were lodged at the residence of one of the high officials—it is said Prince Kung. Fortunately the flames did not extend to any great distance, and the fugitives were enabled in a few hours to return to their dwelling.

Our readers may remember that Prince Kung was disgraced some three years ago for alleged disrespect to the mother of Tong-chi; and if our correspondent is correct in assuming that it was in Prince Kung's residence that the Empress took refuge, it would appear that all cause of ill will has been since removed.

Our correspondent also mentions that Mr. J. McLeary, Brown is receiving a series of farewell dinners preparatory to his departure from Peking on the 6th inst. He will make the journey via Chinkiang, accompanied by the two high officials of the new embassy and a numerous retinue.

The People's Xamen have addressed despatches to the Foreign Ministers with reference to the status of the Chinese official who accompany Mr. Burlingame. The document is to the effect that the Chinese gentlemen are novitiates in the art of foreign diplomacy, and that one object of their appointment is to fit them to represent China at the Courts of the Treaty Powers at a future date. "The document," says our correspondent, "expresses a strong wish on the part of the Chinese to become better understood by Foreign Powers, and evinced a desire to enter upon a course of progress, which I trust sincerely may lead to the happiest results both to China and foreign powers."

THE U.S. PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

SYNOPSIS OF ITS CONTENTS.

Chicago, December 3.—The Chicago papers print the President's Message in advance of delivery. It is quite a lengthy document. A large portion is devoted to a review of the President's policy, being principally a statement of the views embodied in the veto messages of the various Reconstruction bills. The President expresses a respect of all these measures and a report to a faithful application of the Constitution and laws. He argues against the capacity of the negro for self-government and denounces the plan of putting the Government of the Southern States almost entirely in the hands of negroes. He says it will cost \$200,000,000 yearly to maintain the suppression of negro governments.

He refers to the recent elections as an additional reason for a change of policy from the recent plan of reconstruction. He has given much consideration to the question how far the President's duty to protect, defend and preserve the Constitution, requires him to go in opposing the unconstitutional action of Congress. He has felt anxious to reach a proper conclusion of this serious and important question, and says the Executive resistance to Acts of Congress passed according to the forms of the Constitution, might provoke civil war in times of high party excitement which should only be resorted to as a last remedy; but cases might arise where the Executive might be compelled to protect rights regardless of consequences. For example, if the Legislature should undertake to abolish the ex-officio department of the Government, the President must take the responsibility of his high office to save the life of the nation, at all hazards. He thinks the reconstruction, acts, though plainly unconstitutional, do not warrant forcible resistance on the part of the Executive. These wrongs may be redressed by the ballot, and the recent elections show they will be.

He then refers to the frauds on the Treasury, and the temptation to corruption on the part of revenue officers. He denounces the "Tongue of Office" as a measure which prevents the Executive from discharging dishonest officials, and charges the immense revenue frauds as the result of its operation. This bill, says the President, makes him a common informer against corrupt officials, but takes away his power of removal. He thinks the President should be released from all responsibility, if not allowed to make appointments in his own discretion. The danger to the public service comes from the power of appointment, not from the power of removal. Therefore the Constitution left the power of removal unrestricted, while it gave the Senate the right to reject appointments deemed unfit.

Considerable space is devoted to the question of finance. He urges a speedy resumption of specie payments, and denounces the present system of currency. He gives copious statistics in regard to the production of gold and silver in this country. The facts and figures with regard to

exports and imports show that it will be a comparatively easy matter to return to specie payments. He pronounces a disordered currency the greatest evil, and says of all contrivances for cheating the laboring classes, none has been more effective than that which deludes them with paper money.

He expatiates at considerable length upon the evils of a depreciated currency and advises the enactment of an impost law which will tax most heavily luxuries. He advises a reduction of the number of articles taxed, and urges retrenchment and economy in all departments of the Government.

The President gives brief summaries of the various reports. The navy comprises 238 vessels, and the expenditures of the Navy Department were \$31,000,000.

The important portions of the other reports have been previously telegraphed.

A general review of our foreign relations shows a favorable condition of affairs.

He urges the importance of possessing a naval station in the West Indies, recites the experience to the revolutionary war and also the late rebellion, to show the advantage of possessing such an outpost. He says a treaty has been concluded with Denmark for the purchase of the Islands of St. Thomas and St. John. Each will be presented to the Senate for consideration.

He calls the attention of Congress to the necessity of provisions for the payment of the purchase of Alaska.

No arrangement has been made for the settlement of the Alabama claims; he felt it his duty to decline its proposition for British Government for arbitration. The cause, hitherto, has been accompanied with reservations and limitations incompatible with the rights and interests and honor of the country. He does not apprehend that Great Britain will persist in a refusal to satisfy the just and reasonable claims which involve the sacred principle of non-intervention.

He refers to the doctrine of the United States that naturalization absolves the citizen from native allegiance. The doctrine is denied by Prussia and Great Britain, and he appeals to Congress to declare the national will unmistakably on this question.

He concludes by suggesting the discontinuance of the stipulations maintaining a naval force to suppress the slave trade.

AUSTRALIA.

(Sydney Evening News, 29.)

The migration of Australian Governors is about to commence. His Excellency Sir John Young who had delayed his departure from Sydney in consequence of the anticipated arrival of the Duke of Edinburgh, has now resolved to sail for Europe by way of Suez by the mail steamer of next month. His successor, Lord Belmore, is on his way out to the colony by the ship *Adrian*, and may be expected here in time to receive Governor Alfred next January. Sir George Bowen leaves Queensland for New Zealand next month, and is likely to find a troublous task in dealing with his new Government—the natives of the Upper Thames district, in the province of Auckland, having most positively refused to allow European prospecting parties to enter their territory in search of gold, which is known to exist, and has been produced in some quantities on the lower parts of the Thames River. The Maories will be found more difficult subjects to deal with than the aboriginal inhabitants of Queensland, whom the Government there have been in the habit of making short work of by means of the military native police.

From Northern Queensland we have a horrible story of murder, as yet deficient in details, but presenting several features that render it probable. Two police troopers attached to the gold-field station known as Clermont, on the Mackenzie River, were returning to Rockhampton with coin and notes to the value of four thousand pounds in their possession, for the use of the banks, when they were found dead in a house on the road, the money being gone. The troopers had both been shot through the head, and at first there was a report that they had also been poisoned, but this wants confirmation. The most startling circumstance of the case is that the Assistant Gold Commissioner of the district, Mr. Griffin, himself a magistrate, was the last person seen in the company of the men, on suspicion of whose murder he had since been arrested, and forwarded in custody to Rockhampton. There are no particulars of the shooting affair as yet, excepting such as have been received by telegram, and the public await the receipt of news of the police examination, and inquest, before venturing to form any decided opinion on the subject.

THE PROSPECTS OF OUR ENGINEERING AND IRON INDUSTRIES.

The Emperor Napoleon said, in his speech to the Legislative Assembly on the 18th inst., that the progress of the Universal Exhibition will leave a deep impression upon our age. There can be no doubt of this, and toilers will that impression be more permanent than in England. Our commercial supremacy has been hitherto in a great measure owing to our coal and iron mines; but this Exhibition appears to have taken a film from the eyes of the mechanists of this country, and they are now alive to the importance, and, indeed, the necessity of looking more carefully to their interests in the future.

There can be no doubt that at the French Exhibition one of the most striking facts was the inferiority shown by England in its engineering and mechanical progress, as compared with that displayed by Continental nations. A large amount of attention has been drawn to the subject during the past few months. It has been said in excuse that our mechanists have found out that exhibiting their tools and inventions "does not pay." This is to some extent true, and it is irrefragable that England has now to face a more formidable competition for pre-eminence in engineering works than it has ever done before. Thus another element of uncertainty is placed before us, which will have an important bearing on our future commercial progress.

A writer in the *Engineering* Mr. R. Wagon, who states that he is one of the oldest engineers in London, and has studied the subject for many years, attributes the enormous strides made by Continental mechanists since 1851 as compared with English progress in the same period, to three causes:—First, Exhibitions; second, trades unions; and third, bad government. He enlarges on these points, but we have only space for the following extract from the letter.

"The reign of Queen Victoria is often called the 'beneficent reign.' I am sorry to think that it will turn out one of the most

unfortunate epochs the future historian of our country will have to record. Our progress during this reign can only be compared to that of the speediest of the coming into his property, and then dissipating the whole by thoughtlessness and folly. About the year of grace 1850 England attained its majority, and came into full possession of the noblest property the world has ever seen, perhaps ever will see. The great inventions of Boulton, Watt, Arkwright, Stephenson, and other kindred spirits, all completed, and bearing glorious fruit; our coal and iron mines well developed, showing the enormous stores a kind Providence had provided for us—stores which, if properly used, would have served for many generations yet to come.

This delightful picture had only one dark spot, viz., a debt or mortgage of 800 millions—a legacy left us by former wretched misgovernment. A great orator once called it a 'debt bite.' In one sense he was right—it might have been made so, for a common sense and prudent counsels had prevailed at the time nearly the whole of it by this time might have been redeemed. The main trunk lines of railway should have had a concession only for a stated period (say 99 years), as in France, and then to the people, as the property of the State. This would have allowed the State to acquire the means of acquiring the millions, which have been squandered on military agents, lawyers, black mail, &c. As to our coals, there never should a single ton have been allowed to leave our shores without payment of a royalty of 2s. 6d. per ton, towards lessening the debt, and raw pig iron twice that amount. This should have been continued till the whole debt had been paid. I am sure that this doctrine will be strongly opposed, militating against the favourite theories of free traders. But I still maintain that these stores, which no human ingenuity can ever replace, should have been looked at and treated in altogether a different light from articles of commerce, the work of men's hands, or of the great productions of nature, which are annually developed by its industry—especially with the national debt unpaid, and which has not been, I believe, repaid a sixpence during all the twenty prosperous years we have had, even in a time of protracted peace—such a time we may likely never again see. We are now extracting our coals at the enormous rate of 102 millions of tons a year, and this is on the increase, considerable portions of which being for exportation. Whatever opinion the cognoscenti may hold as to the quantity which still remains, most men admit that this great consumable cannot long continue without some of the sources of supply being exhausted, thereby throwing a greater strain on others, and, of course, largely increasing the price. The consequences of this state of things I forbear at present to contemplate. The only reasonable theory for the sapientness of the Government in this matter is to suppose that they must be believers in Dr. Cumming, who prophesied that the end of the world would take place somewhere about this time. Their motto has been 'sufficient unto the day is the evil thereof.'

The fact is many believe now what I prophesied seventeen years ago—that the 1851 Exhibition was a mistake. We there showed the world what the last two or three generations of this nation of sheepkeepers had been about all the time. We there showed them the goods we made, and how to use them; and where they were made; gave them our drawings, and threw open our workshops for their inspection; and even now the Government has, at an expense of near one hundred and twenty thousand, sent over its best guns to show what they could have for doing so.

Unless they intend starting gunmakers to the whole world, cannot possibly see, I have no doubt, provided a jolly time and good pay to some of the privileged ones, so that some one has had the advantage of it.

"Can we wonder, therefore, that, after all this default boasting and show, we find ourselves first copied, and then beaten by the plodding and industrious races as the French and Germans?"

THE DISCOVERY OF AMERICA—JOHN CABOT'S EXPEDITION.

The first discovery of the northern part of this continent has been shrouded in mystery much more profound than the accounts of the discovery of the West Indies, of Mexico, or of South America. The discovery of the Vinland (brings forward the most curious questions, which will always be asked and will never be answered, as to the geography of the discoveries made by those Norse seamen, of whom the history so long concealed in the Icelandic literature. Lained down than that series of adventures, it seems certain that the Biscayan fishermen were taking food on the Grand Banks before Columbus sailed for the Indies. If we may believe the Biscayan writers of our own time, they were there long before. Unfortunately his contemporary accounts have been produced relating to these voyages sufficiently non-sensical to render them almost worthless, and it is easy to conjecture that fishermen on the Grand Banks must have known of the lands west of them; the French authors have thus far failed to produce any evidence that they did.

To John Cabot then, and his son Sebastian, still belongs the honor of the rediscovery of North America, and the fixing by such accurate observations the point of discovery, that, when they waited, they could find it again. On this discovery of theirs, indeed, turned the English claim to possession here, which resulted in the settlement of the United States and the conquest of Canada. Yet, if at any moment, England had been called upon to verify these discoveries from papers in her own archives, her statesmen would have found it hard to prove that John Cabot, and his son, were the discoverers of the continent. Certain charters were given them, but of what they did under those charters no trace has been found in the English State-papers which has thrown any distinct light on history.

It has happened, therefore, that the voyages of the Cabots have furnished one of the vexed questions of American history. Whether there were two Cabots or only one Cabot, has been one question. High authorities have argued that John Cabot, the supposed father of Sebastian, never crossed the ocean. Whether the first voyage was in 1497 or 1498—whether the so-called first two voyages were in fact two or one—and many other similar inquiries have been largely discussed among the antiquarians.

Recent studies by various explorers in the Italian and Spanish chronicles have thrown much light on these questions, and we have now a curious story by Mr. Deane, of a great map of the world by Sebastian

Cabot, which does more to clear up their intricacies. Mr. Deane, in presenting a copy of this map to the Antiquarian Society, explained its historical value—and went beyond the points immediately illustrated in it, to discuss and to decide some of the curious questions at issue. His paper is now printed by the society. While expressing the interest which all students of history will take in this paper and in the discussions which accompany it, we must not attempt here to lead our readers into the details, which are, indeed, explained in Mr. Deane's paper as tersely as possible. We cannot abridge his distinct statements. The points of interest to general readers, now made certain, are the following, which we advise our readers to note on the margins of their maps and cyclopedias:—

First, the first-land discovered was not Newfoundland, as is always stated, nor Labrador as Mr. Biddle thought, but Cape Breton.

Second, the commander of the expedition was John Cabot, whose son Sebastian sailed with him.

Third, the successful voyage was made in 1497.

Fourth, the lost map, a copy of which was in the king's gallery at Whitehall, is not yet found. The "Mappe Mode," by Sebastian Cabot, now printed in Paris, is a wholly different thing.

Geographical questions of these times, are considered in this discussion. All students of history are grateful to Mr. Deane for the light which he has thrown on points which are so fundamental in our annals.—*Boston Advertiser.*

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE OMBROUS TO LONG SERMONS.

The following is from the *Church Journal* (New York):—A correspondent of one of our contemporaries is responsible for the following viz.—Sermons. The Physician who takes ten minutes to prepare the medicine for a headache, is nervously restless if his minister spends only twice as many in attempting to relieve a chronic headache. This belle who had spent—how long?—in adjusting her tresses—or the bow of her ribbon, is remorseless in her criticism on the minister who does not finish his meditation on the Love of God, in 15 minutes. The Pyn who has combed and stroked and perfumed his beard and mustache for half an hour, is mortified past endurance if the poor minister is not through his discussion of the immortal Life, "inside" of 20 minutes. A Lawyer who consumes 3 hours in arguing a question of Law, relating to the ownership of a barrel of apples, is indignant at his minister for exceeding 25 minutes in unfolding one of the greatest principles of morality, viz. the observance of which the tolerable existence of Society depends. The Judge, who fills two hours with his "Opinion" on the right of Counsel to challenge Witnesses, grumbles at his minister, because he prolonged the discussion of the fundamental Laws of Human Progress, to 30 minutes. Under such circumstances and indeed is the lot of the poor Minister!

WE PASS FOR WHAT WE ARE.—A man passes for what he is worth. Very idle in all curiosity concerning other people's estimate of us, and all fear of remaining unknown is not less so. If a man knows that he can do anything—that he can do it better than any one else—he has a pledge of acknowledgment of that fact by all persons. The world is full of judgment days, and into every assemblage that a man enters, in every action he attempts, he is gauged and stamped. In every troop of boys, that whoop and run in each yard and square, a new canon is well and accurately weighed in a few days, and stamped with his right number, as if he had undergone a formal trial of his strength, speed and temper. A stranger comes from a distant school with a better dress, trinkets in his pockets, with airs and pretensions. An older boy says to himself, "It's no use, we shall find him out to-morrow."—*Albany Herald.*

NO STAMP ON IT.—A good joke came off quite recently at a court-house. A person living at a short distance out of the village is in the habit of frequently coming into the town and drinking to intoxication. At such seasons he is apt to call on his Honor, Judge M——. Recently he visited town, became decidedly tipsy, called upon Judge M——, and desired the Judge to write him a pledge, asserting his intention to cease drinking. His Honor wrote the desired pledge as desired, and the tipsy individual said his name thereon. He then desired to have the pledge that he might take home and exhibit it to his wife. His Honor thought he was himself the proper custodian of the important agreement, but yielded to the solicitations of the man, at the same time assuring him that if he broke the contract, and appeared before him again in a state of intoxication, he would have him locked up. A week elapsed, and the Judge was confronted by the same man as tipsy as before. "Now is this?" "Judge M——," said the tipsy fellow, "you think I am a fool! I know what I am about. I'll show you if I am a fool!" and he drew forth his wallet from his pocket, took out his pledge, unfolded its worn creases, and holding it up triumphantly, exclaimed: "Will you just show me the United States Internal Revenue stamp on that agreement?" The Judge stared.

MRS. HANNAH MOORE was reported by gentlemen, for taking snuff. He observed he had never heard one good reason urged in favour of the practice; she replied she could give him half a dozen, and immediately repeated the following impromptu:—

You say six reasons are enough

To justify my taking snuff

First, you'll allow in every nation

The justice of education

The fashion, too, you must confess

Weights with the ladies more or less

When to drill company confined,

It serves to amuse the vacant mind;

It next affords us some protection

Against the dangers of infection;

And, though it may not suit your case,

It shows a hand, an arm, a grace

And if you'll have another still,

Think that you of a woman's will!

Southern America—A spendthrift had a fortune laid him, and was advised by a friend to purchase a farm notorious for its neglected state and sterility. "Why," said the spendthrift, "there is not a single passable road through the whole farm!" "That is the very reason I wish you to buy it," said the other; "it will take you the longer to run through it."

YOUNG GIRLS.—A German writer says a young girl is a fishing-rod; the eyes are the hook, the smile the bait, the lover the gudgeon, and marriage the butter in which he is fished.

"MARK TRAVIN" IN PALESTINE.—The well-known author of the "Jumping Frog" and other humorous sketches is making an excursion in the Holy Land, and sends reports of his observations to the *Alta California*. It will be readily understood that his style of description is not that of either Guthrie or Stanley. He rides, of course—"While I am speaking of animals, I will mention that I have got a horse by the name of 'Jerico.' He is a mare. I have seen remarkable horses before, but none so remarkable as this. I wanted a horse that could shy, and this one fills the bill. I had an idea that shying indicated spirit. If I was correct, I have got the most spirited horse on earth. He shies at everything he comes across, with the utmost impartiality. He appears to have a mortal dread of telegraph poles, especially; and it is fortunate that these are on both sides of the road, because as it is now, I never fall off twice on the same side. 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